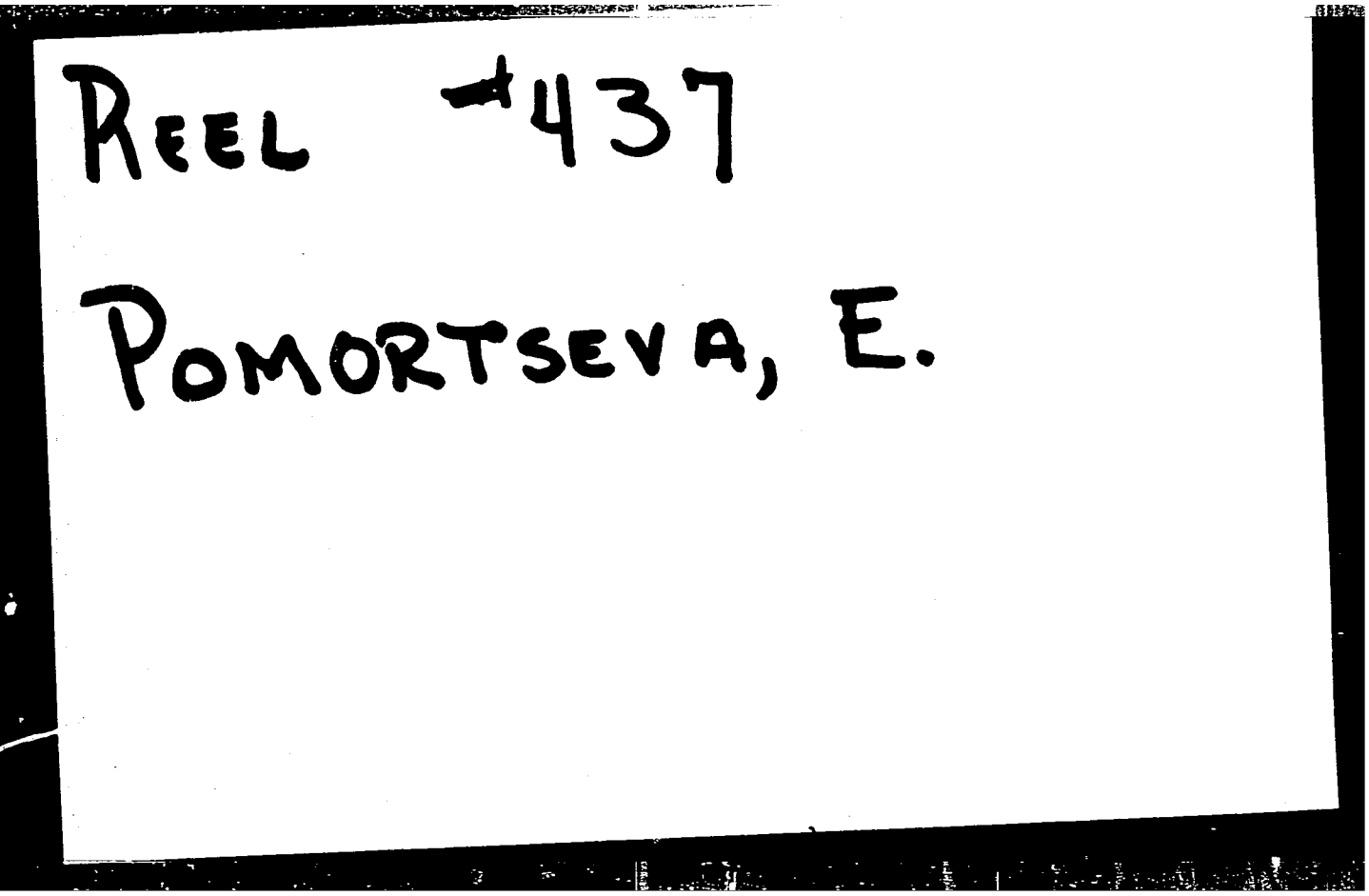
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

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POMORTSEVA, E.

The Spitzbergen Archipelago: by E. Pomortseva.

"Merchant Fleet", Issue No. 1 (Jan '52)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

PAYKACHEV, Yu.S.; FROLOV, S.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: SMIRNOV, G.N.
SHTANDEL', A.A.; POMORTSEVA, G.M.

Pigments based on synthetic resins. Khim.prom. no.4:242-243 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Pigments) (Resins, Synthetic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

S/126/63/015/003/003/025
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Mikheyev, M.N., Morozova, V.M. and Pomortseva, L.B.

TITLE: Magnetic and electric properties of annealed and work-hardened steel 20

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 343 - 346

TEXT: In order to determine those physical properties which are most suitable for assessing the degree of work-hardening by electrical methods, the coercive force, the magnetization curve for work-hardened and annealed specimens with extreme coercive-force values, the permeability and the specific electric resistance were measured on steel 20 tensile-test specimens, 14 cm long, 0.09 cm wide. The magnetization curves $B(H_e)$ as well as the permeability curves $\mu(H_e)$ of work-hardened specimens are lower than the respective values of annealed specimens. The difference between the induction ΔB of annealed and hardened specimens has a maximum at 1300 gauss in a field of H_e = 25 Oe. The coercive force H_c of work-hardened specimens is almost twice as high as that of annealed specimens. The

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

Magnetic and electric ....

specific electric resistance is practically the same for the hardened and annealed specimens. Conclusions: coercive-force measurements are the most suitable for checking the depth of a surface-hardened layer since the coercive force of work-hardened and annealed specimens differs by as much as 100%, whilst the difference in the permeability or the magnetic induction is only 10 - 15%. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1962

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

MIKHEYEV, M.N.; MOROZOVA, V.M.; POMORTSEVA, L.V.

Magnetic and electric properties of annealed and deformed steel 20.
Fiz.met.i metalloved. 15 no.3:343-346 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.
(Steel—Magnetic properties)
(Steel—Electric properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

20-117-5-48/54

AUTHOR: Pomortseva, N. V.

TITLE: The Formation of Organic Acids and Aldehydes by a Culture of Pseudomonas pyocyanea During the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons (Obrazovaniye organicheskikh kislot i al'degidov kul'turoy Pseudomonas pyocyanea pri okislenii uglevodorodov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 5, pp. 896 - 899 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In former works about the bacterial oxidation of hydrocarbons (references 5, 9, 10) it was said that in this case the substances of the bacterial cell, carbon dioxide, and water form the main products. Some authors, however, succeeded later in finding also a series of products of imperfect oxidation in the nutrient: organic superoxides, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, and others (references 2, 3, 6 - 8, 10). In present paper an experiment of the author is described to observe the content dynamics of some intermediate products, as it is mentioned in the title, as well as to identify volatile acids, which are produced in the heptane- and octane-oxidation. A comparison of the conversion products of two adjacent terms of the homologous series of the hydrocarbons can contribute additionally to the clearing of some oxidation stages of these substances. A hydrocarbon-oxidizing breed of the mentioned

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

The Formation of Organic Acids and Aldehydes by a Culture of Pseudomonas pyocyanea During the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons

bacterium which since it had been taken out of the soil in 1952 has been cultivated 4 years in a mineral culture medium served as experimental object. 1 % hydrocarbon was added as the only source of carbon and energy. The results of the experiment led to the following final conclusions: 1) The culture in question of Ps. pyocyanea uses the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series: heptane, octane, and decane, as well as hydrocarbons which are contained in petroleum ether, benzene, and solid paraffin as the only source of carbon and energy; aromatic hydrocarbons cannot be exploited. 2) The analysis results of the nutrient as well as experimental results of the application of pure substance prove that aldehydes and volatile acids form intermediate products of the oxidation of the hydrocarbons. 3) Acetic- and propionic acid as well as high-molecular, not identified acids are produced during the octane oxidation; in the heptane oxidation the same acids and formic acid are formed. There are 1 table, and 12 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

20-117-5-48/54

The Formation of Organic Acids and Aldehydes by a Culture of *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* During the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons

ASSOCIATION: State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: July 30, 1957, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1957

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

KOST, A.N.; NETTE, I.T.; POMORTSEVA, N.V.

Effect of phenols on micro-organisms which destroy crude and vulcanized rubber. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat., mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 14 no.3:213-220 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii i kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Phenol) (Bacteria)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

NETTE, I.T.; POMORTSEVA, N.V.; KOZLOVA, Ye.I.

Destruction of rubber by micro-organisms. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.6: 881-886 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(FUNGI)
(BACTERIA)
(RUBBER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMORTSEVA, N. V., Cand Bio Sci — (diss) "Oxidation of hydrocarbons by certain microorganism," Moscow, 1960, 15 pp (Moscow State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov)

(KL, 37-60, 121)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

VDOYYKIN, G.P.; POMORTSEVA, N.V.

New data on the nature of the organic compounds of carbonaceous chondrites. Geokhimiia no.12:1106-1107 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Meteorites)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

L 3905-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c) WE/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5023546 UR/0220/65/034/004/0598/0601
576.8.098 : 577.150.14

44,65 44,53 44,55 38 35 B

AUTHOR: Pomortseva, N. V.; Solov'yeva, K. A.

TITLE: Formation of aldehydes during heptane oxidation by *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 4, 1965, 598-601

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, bacteria, biochemistry, heptane, aldehyde, paper chromatography

ABSTRACT: The process of heptane oxidation by *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* strain 39a results in the formation of aldehydes, which seem to be intermediate products of the oxidation of this hydrocarbon. The addition of sodium sulfite to the medium with heptane markedly increases the accumulation of aldehydes. Increased aeration has the same effect. It is necessary to keep the pH of the medium close to neutral for aldehydes to accumulate in the presence of sodium sulfite. Heptane oxidation in a growing culture of *Ps. pyocyanea* yields only one aldehyde and this is heptane aldehyde. When the culture was in a state chromatographically similar to autolysis, two other spots (not identified) appeared at a position closer to the

Card 1/2

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L 3905-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023546

3

beginning and lighter than the first in color. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Moscow (Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 08May64 44,55 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMORTSEVA, N.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, K.A.

Formation of aldehydes during heptane oxidation by Pseudomonas pyocyanea. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.4:598-601 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMORTSEVA, N.V.

Phycocyanine production on hydrocarbon-containing media.
Mikrobiologiia 34 no.3:473-476 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMORTSEVA, Ye.N.; MEDVEDEV, V.A.; ZAMYATIN, S.R.

Experiments in the industrial use of refractory concrete. Ogneupory 29 no.7:308-313 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMORTSEVA, Ye.N.

High alumina content clays of the Barzas deposit. Report No.3: industrial practice of obtaining refractories and testing them under actual working conditions. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.17:39-45 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Barzas region--Clay--Analysis)
(Refractory materials--Quality control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

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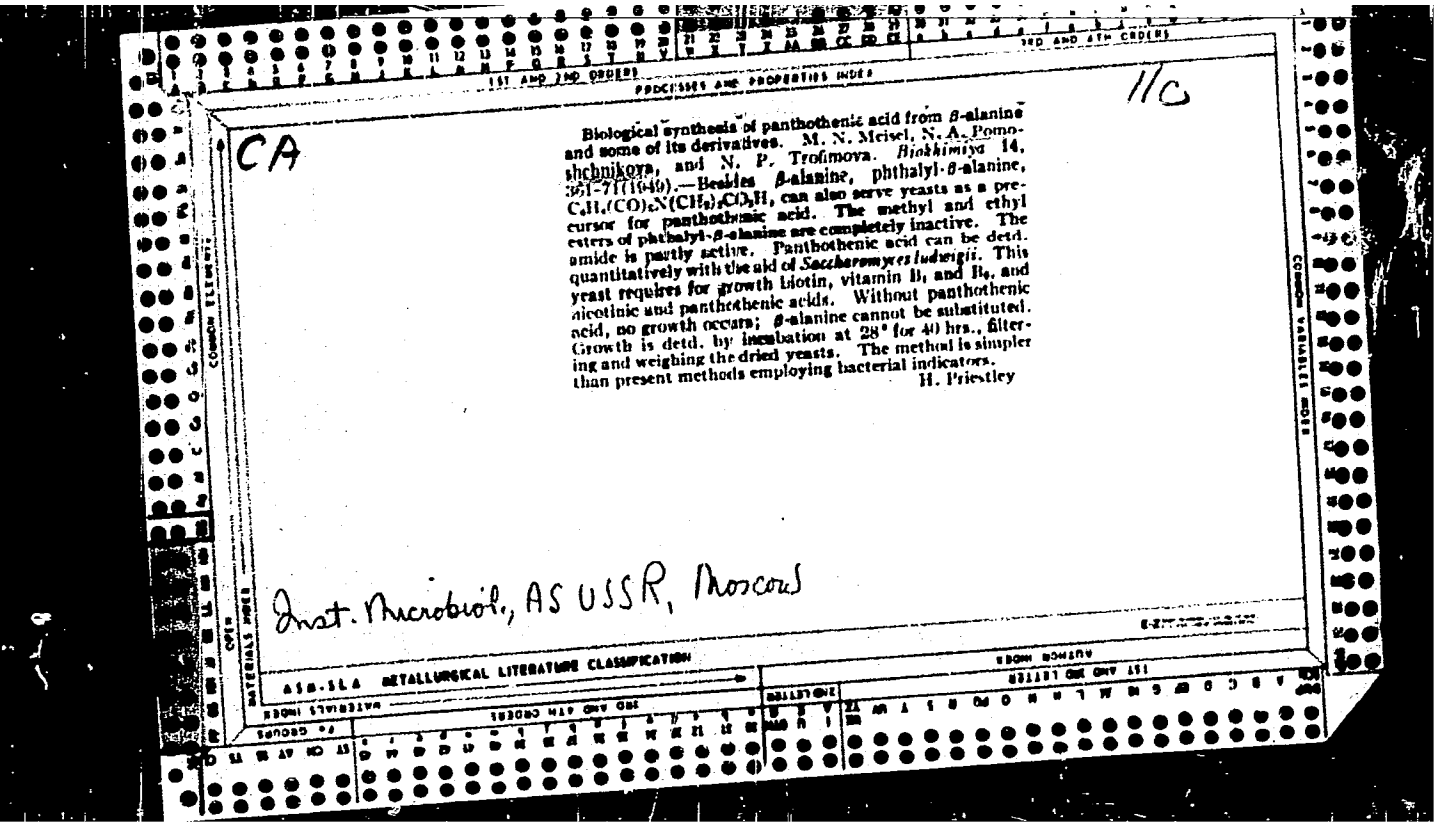

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11C

Biological synthesis of panthothenic acid from β-alanine and some of its derivatives. M. N. Meisel, N. A. Pomoshchnikova, and N. P. Trofimova. *Biokhimiya* 14, 361-71(1949).—Besides β-alanine, phthalyl-β-alanine, $C_6H_4(CO)_2N(CH_2)_2CO_2H$, can also serve yeasts as a precursor for panthothenic acid. The methyl and ethyl esters of phthalyl-β-alanine are completely inactive. The amide is partly active. Panthothenic acid can be detd. quantitatively with the aid of *Saccharomyces ludwigii*. This yeast requires for growth biotin, vitamin B_1 and B_6, and nicotinic and panthothenic acids. Without panthothenic acid, no growth occurs; β-alanine cannot be substituted. Growth is detd. by incubation at 28° for 40 hrs., filtering and weighing the dried yeasts. The method is simpler than present methods employing bacterial indicators.

H. Priestley

Inst. Microbiol., AS USSR, Moscow

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

"Depression of the Respirative Activity of a Cell Upon Selective Blocking by Chondrisome," Dik. An., 70, No. 6, 1950. Inst. of Microbiol., USSR Acad, Sci., -c1950-.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

MEISEL', M. N. · KONDRAT'YEVA, T.M.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N. A.

Functional state and reactivity of structure of the cell protoplast; luminescent microscopic data. Sh. obsh. biol., Moskva 12 no. 5:312-330 Sept-Oct 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Central Roentgenological, Radiological, and Cancer Institute.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

MAYSEL, M.N.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

The elimination and the reduction of a yeast cell. Trudy Inst. Mikrobiol. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. No.2, 51-63 '52. (MLRA 5:12)
(CA 47 no.15:7590 '53)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

MEYSEL', M.N.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

Simple microbiologic method of determination of vitamin B_6. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.5:593-597 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 25:1)

1. Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N. A.

Chem Abs
v. 48 25 Jan 54

Biological Chem

Use of radioisotopes for accelerated microbiological assay of vitamins. M. N. Meisel and N. A. Pomoshchnikova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 91, 853–5(1953). — The time requirement for vitamin detn. can be cut to 4–6 hrs. by the use of radioisotopes. Thus introduction of P^{32} into growing yeast culture permits a rapid detn. of rate of yeast growth as affected by such substances as pantothenic acid or pyridoxine. Typical calibration curves are shown.
G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

"Study of Phosphorus Metabolism of Yeasts," edited by A. A. Imshenetskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences USSR, 1955, 239 pp

Sum 1467

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHNIKOVA, N. A., SELIVERSTOVA, Z. A., MEYSSEL, M. N., REMEZOVA, T. S., GALISOVA, R. D., and MEDVEDEVA, G. A.

"On Biological Effect of Ionizing Radiations on Microorganisms," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

Microbiological method for the determination of phridoxine(Vitamin B_6). Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.3:145-151 '55 (MLRA 9:4)

(PYRIDOXINE) (YEAST)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

Microbiological method for the determination of pantothenic acid.
Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.3:152-157 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(PANTOTHENIC ACID) (SACCHAROMYCODES LUDWIGII)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, M. A.

Pomoshchnikova, M. A.

"The effect of ionizing irradiations on the phosphorous compounds and phosphorous metabolism of yeast organisms." Inst of Microbiology, Acad Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Biological Science)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 25, 1956. Moscow

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHNIKOVA, N. A. and GALTSOVA, R. D.

"Radio-active isotopes research of electric transfer of hard metal solution components," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Radioisotopes in Scientific Research, Paris, 9-20 Sep 57.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHNIKOVA, N.A.

MEYSEL, M. N., GALTSOVA, R. D., MEDVEDEVA, G. A., POMOSHNIKOVA, N. A., SELIVERSTOVA, L. A. and SHALNOVA, M. K.

"Action of Ionzing Radiations and Radiomimetic Substances on Microbe Cell."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl.' Conf. on the Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 58.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

Effect of ionising radiations on micro-organisms. Itogi nauki.Biol. nauki no.1:115-129 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (MICRO-ORGANISMS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

MEYSEL', M.N.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.; SOKOLOVA, T.S.

Radiation resistance of cells as affected by blocking intracellular structures. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.1:142-145 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Shaposhnikovym.
(YEAST) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIOACTIVITY ON)
(CELL METABOLISM)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

MEYSEL', M.N.; REMEZOVA, T.S.; BIRYUZOVA, V.I.; GAL'TSOVA, R.D.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.; SELIVERSTOVA, L.A.; POGLAZOVA, M.N.; NOVICHKOVA, A.T.; VOLKOVA, T.M.

Cytophysiological and biochemical studies of yeasts during their recovery following radiation injury. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6: 827-851 N-D '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., and Institute of Radiation and Physico-Chemical Biology, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

MEYSEL', M.N.; REMEZOVA, T.N.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.; POGLAZOVA, M.N.

Nature of the structures obtained by V.O. Kalinenko in distilled water under the influence of an electric current. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.2:364-367 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.P.

International Conference on the Use of Radioisotopes in Research.
Izv.AN SSSR Ser.biol. 23 no.2:248-250 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(PARIS--RADIOACTIVE TRACERS--CONGRESSES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

OGURTSOVA, N.N.; POMOSHENSKIY, I.V.; SHELEMINA, V.M.

Continuous absorption coefficient of a hydrogen-carbon plasma at a temperature of 40,000°K and pressures of hundreds of atmospheres. Opt. i spektr. 16 no.6:949-957 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

AGROSKIN, L.S.; POMOSHNIKOVA, N.A.

Study of the excitation spectra of natural fluorescence in micro-organisms. Biofizika 7 no.3:292-297 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(MICRO-ORGANISMS) (FLUORESCENCE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

MEYSEL, M.N., REMEZOVA, T.S., GALZOVA, R.D., MEDVEDEVA, O.A., PONOSHENKOVA, N.A., SOKUROVA, YE.N., SELIVERSTOVA, L.A., POGLAZOVA, M.N. and NOVICHKOVA, A.T.

"Cytophysiological and biochemical investigation of micro-organisms in the process of post-radiation reactivation."

Report submitted to the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research, Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N. A.

SESSION A—6—5 : Effects on Macromolecules in the Cell Nucleus III

(a)

Structural Changes in Ribonucleic Acid Macromolecules Induced by Ionising Radiation

N. A. Pomoshchnikova

Studies in the early changes in cellular biopolymers are highly important for the elucidation of the initial radiation effects on the organism.

We have studied certain physicochemical properties of ribonucleic acids (RNA) isolated from irradiated yeast organisms. The yeasts were irradiated with X- and γ-rays in doses from some tens to several hundred Kr. Nucleotide release was observed during this process. This could result from direct cleavage of nucleic acids and nucleoproteins and also through activation of various enzymes and increase in permeability of the cell wall. Labilization of DNA-protein with discharge of DNA from the cell was also observed.

The high polymeric RNA's isolated from the irradiated yeast cells were investigated with respect to their UV absorption and the nature of their infra-red spectra. It was shown that the hyperchromic effect caused by 6N urea in the RNA of the irradiated yeast is less than in the RNA of normal cells. We believe that irradiation of the cells leads to rupture of some of the hydrogen bonds responsible for the compact configuration of the RNA macromolecules, leading to a certain unfolding of their structure.

The preliminary data we have obtained on the change in the nature of the infra-red spectra of high polymeric RNA from irradiated yeasts confirm the conclusions made on the basis of the UV intensity data. The changes in UV absorption intensity and in the infra-red spectra are indubitable evidence of changes taking place in the configuration of the RNA macromolecules in irradiated yeast cells.

Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.; SOKOLOVA, T.S.

Radiosensitive links in the system of cellular oxidation-reduction enzymes bound with mitochondria. Radiobiologiia 1 no.2:200-205 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTION) (MITOCHONDRIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

AGROSKIN, L.S.; KOROLEV, N.V.; KULAYEV, I.S.; POMOSHCHNIKOVA, N.A.

Fluorescence of nucleic acids in solution. Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.1: 226-229 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Sisakyanom.
(Nucleic acids) (Fluorescence)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

Pomoshchnik A, N.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2606

E1(b); 27(0)

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958

Mirnoye ispol'zovaniye atomnoy energii. Tom 5: Radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine) Moscow, Izd-vo Otd. upr. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1959. 439 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Trudy Vtoroy Mezhdunarodnoy konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Trudy, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Lebedinskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Ed.: I.G. Shirokova; Tech. Ed.: Yu.I. Nasal'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers as well as for professors and students at those where radiobiology and radiation medicine are taught.

COVERAGE: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in September 1-13, 1958, in Geneva. Volume 5 contains 72 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.V. Levinskiy and V.V. Ovchinnikov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products, their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs. References accompany each report.

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POMINOV, N.M.

The telephone network of Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 31 no.11:21-24 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Nachal'nik Upravleniya telefonnoy seti g. Moskvy.
(Moscow--Telephone)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; SAKHAROVA, V.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: GOLIKOV, N.A.; SOBOLEVA, L.L.; FIKS-SHIMEL', R.V.; LEBEDKIN, A.A.

Balance of the voltage of cell in producing powdered copper. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.94:65-69 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Powder metallurgy) (Copper)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

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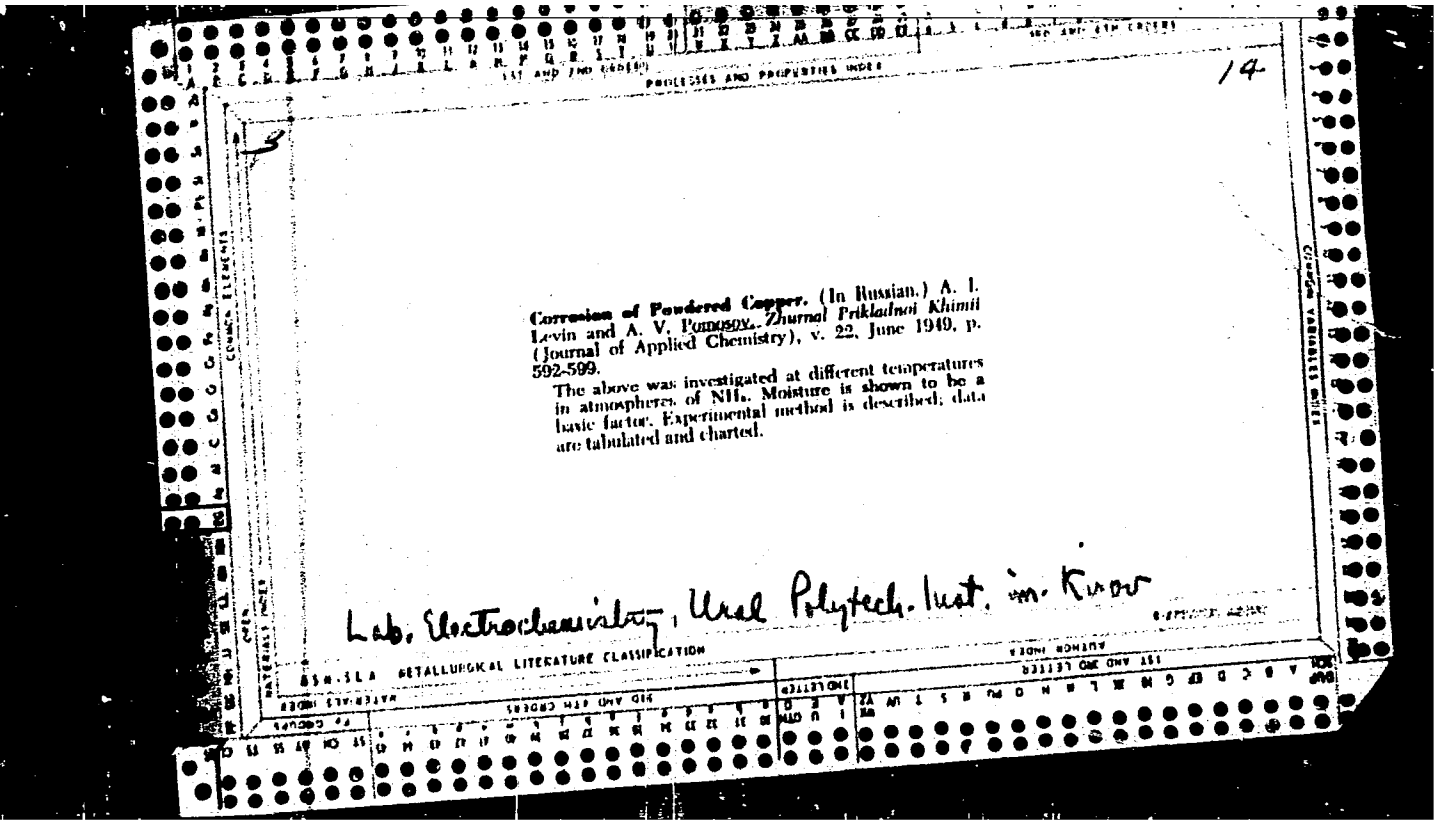

14

Corrosion of Powdered Copper. (In Russian.) A. I. Levin and A. V. Pomosov. *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii* (Journal of Applied Chemistry), v. 22, June 1949, p. 592-599.

The above was investigated at different temperatures in atmospheres of NH_3. Moisture is shown to be a basic factor. Experimental method is described; data are tabulated and charted.

Lab. Electrochemistry, Ural Polytech. Inst. im. Kirov

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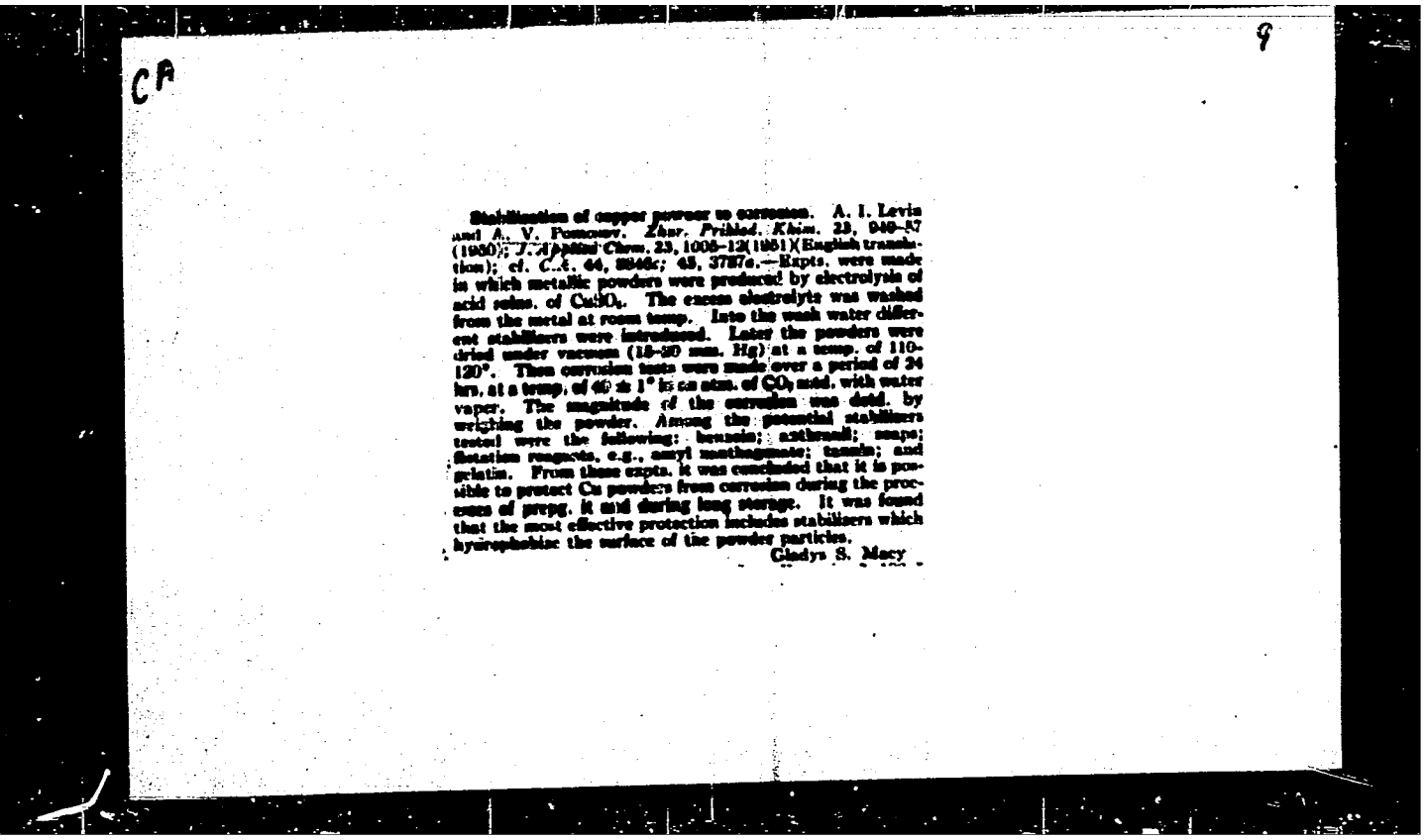

CA

9

Stabilization of copper powder to corrosion. A. I. Levin and A. V. Pomosov. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 23, 949–57 (1950); *J. Applied Chem.* 23, 1005–12(1951)(English translation); cf. *C.A.* 44, 8846*c*; 45, 3787*a*.—Expts. were made in which metallic powders were produced by electrolysis of acid solns. of $CuSO_4$. The excess electrolyte was washed from the metal at room temp. Into the wash water different stabilizers were introduced. Later the powders were dried under vacuum (15–20 mm. Hg) at a temp. of 110–120°. Then corrosion tests were made over a period of 24 hrs. at a temp. of 40 ± 1° in an atm. of CO_2 mtd. with water vapor. The magnitude of the corrosion was detd. by weighing the powder. Among the potential stabilizers tested were the following: benzoin; anthranil; soaps; flotation reagents, e.g., amyl xanthogenate; tannin; and gelatin. From these expts. it was concluded that it is possible to protect Cu powders from corrosion during the process of prepg. it and during long storage. It was found that the most effective protection includes stabilizers which hydrophobize the surface of the powder particles.

Gladys S. Macy

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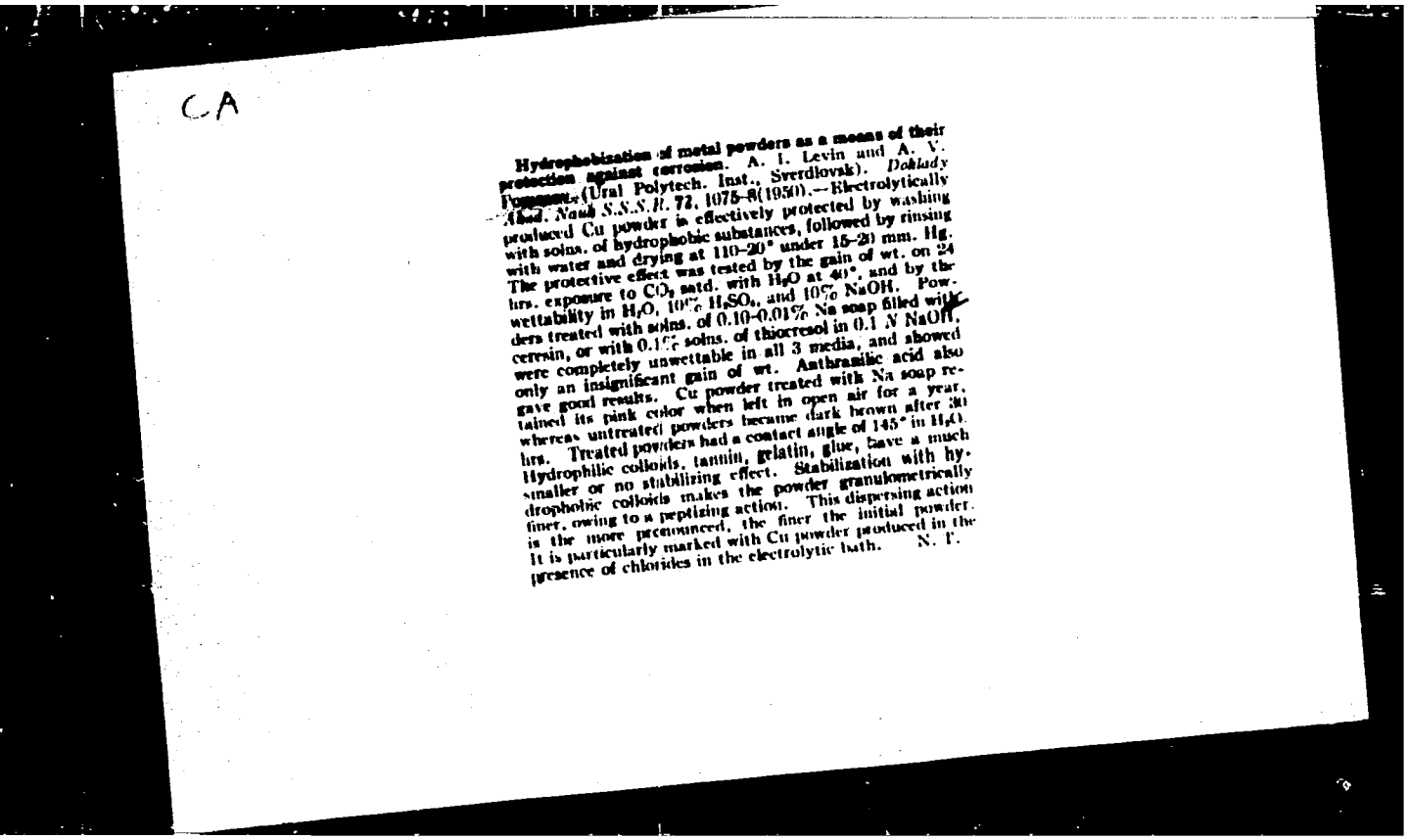

CA

Hydrophobization of metal powders as a means of their protection against corrosion. A. I. Levin and A. V. Pomosov (Ural Polytech. Inst., Sverdlovsk). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 1075–8(1950).—Electrolytically produced Cu powder is effectively protected by washing with solns. of hydrophobic substances, followed by rinsing with water and drying at 110–20° under 15–20 mm. Hg. The protective effect was tested by the gain of wt. on 24 hrs. exposure to CO_2 satd. with H_2O at 40°, and by the wettability in H_2O, 10% H_2SO_4, and 10% NaOH. Powders treated with solns. of 0.10–0.01% Na soap filled with cerresin, or with 0.1% solns. of thiocresol in 0.1 *N* NaOH, were completely unwettable in all 3 media, and showed only an insignificant gain of wt. Anthranilic acid also gave good results. Cu powder treated with Na soap retained its pink color when left in open air for a year, whereas untreated powders became dark brown after 30 hrs. Treated powders had a contact angle of 145° in H_2O. Hydrophilic colloids, tannin, gelatin, glue, have a much smaller or no stabilizing effect. Stabilization with hydrophobic colloids makes the powder granulometrically finer, owing to a peptizing action. This dispersing action is the more pronounced, the finer the initial powder. It is particularly marked with Cu powder produced in the presence of chlorides in the electrolytic bath. N. T.

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POMOSOV, A. V. PA 187T12

USSR/Chemistry - Corrosion Jul 51

"The Influence of Ammonium Salts on the Corrosion of Powdered Copper," A. V. Pomosov, T. N. Rogatkina, A. I. Levin

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 7, pp 720-722

In corrosion tests on powd copper with NH_4Cl, NH_4Br, NH_4I, NH_4F, NH_4CH_3CO, NH_4NO_3, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, and $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, the lowest rate of corrosion was obtained with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and the highest with $(NH_4)_2CO_3$. Volatility of the acid forming the anion of the salt is the detg factor for corrosiveness of the salt.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A. V.

PA 187T13

USSR/Chemistry - Corrosion Jul 51

"Atmospheric Corrosion of Powdered Copper," A. V. Pomosov, A. I. Levin

"Zhur Prik Khim," Vol XXIV, No 7 pp 723-726

Water-repellent Cu (treated with dry H_2S) without film of moisture is subject to atm corrosion. Therefore, atm corrosion cannot be unconditionally considered as special case of electrochem corrosion. In temp range corr to liquid state of H_2O, gas corrosion which is purely chem, plays important role in addn to electrochem corrosion.

187T13

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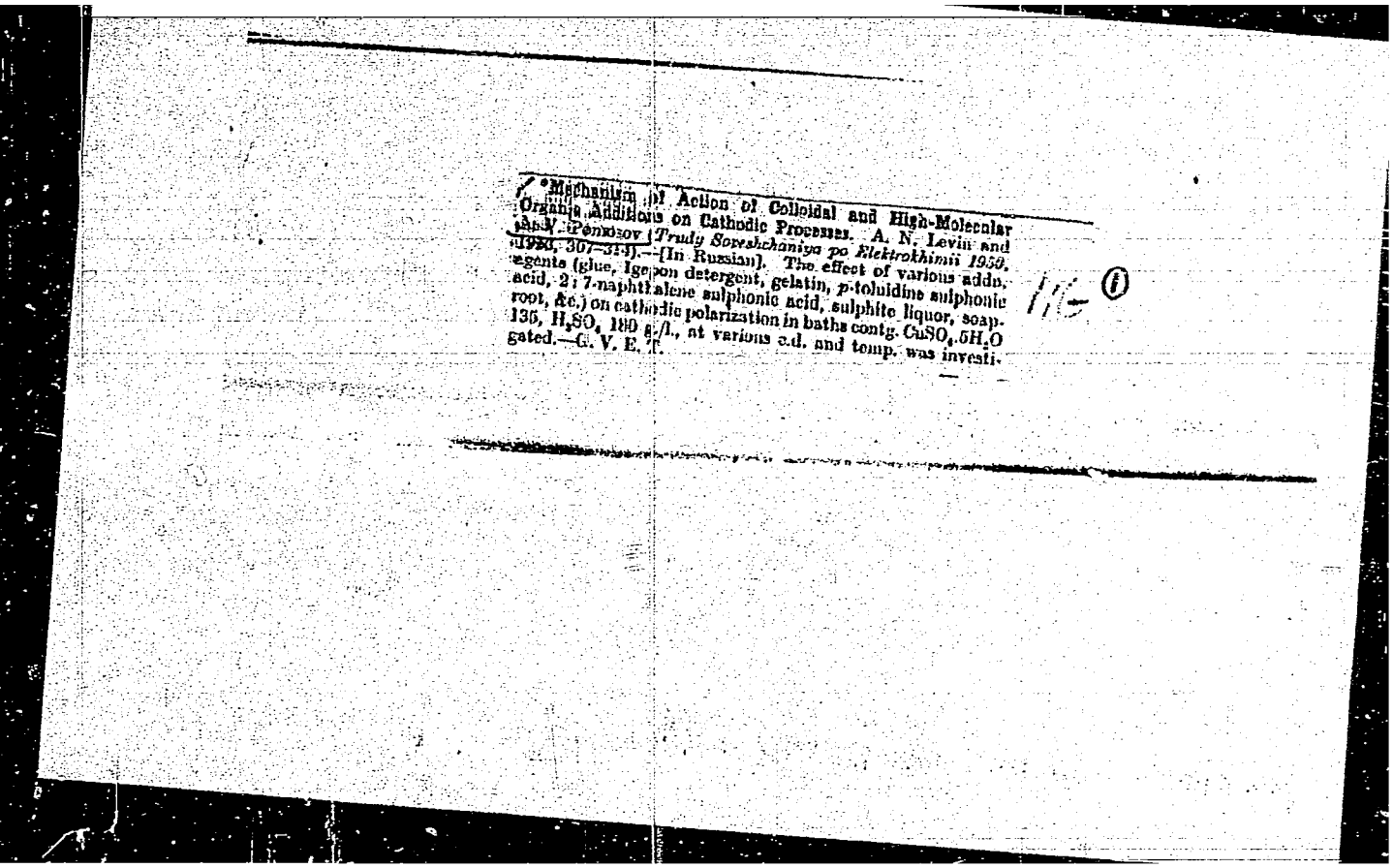

"Mechanism of Action of Colloidal and High-Molecular Organic Additions on Cathodic Processes. A. N. Levin and [illegible] V. Pomosov (*Trudy Soveshchaniya po Elektrokhimii 1950*, 1953, 307–314).—[In Russian]. The effect of various addn. agents (glue, Igepon detergent, gelatin, *p*-toluidine sulphonic acid, 2 : 7-naphthalene sulphonic acid, sulphite liquor, soap-root, &c.) on cathodic polarization in baths contg. $CuSO_4.6H_2O$ 135, H_2SO_4 180 g./l., at various c.d. and temp. was investigated.—G. V. E. T.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

Pomosov, A.V.

U.S.S.R.

On the nature of the phenomenon of difficult stripping of cathodic zinc. A. I. Levin, A. V. Pomosov, and T. A. Tyapkina. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1189-93(1952) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 49, 7520. H. L. H.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A. V.

USSR

Corrosion of aluminum cooling coils in cells for electrodeposition of zinc. A. I. Levin, A. V. Pomosov, and T. N. Rogatkina. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 1195-9(1953) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 49, 810c. H. L. H.

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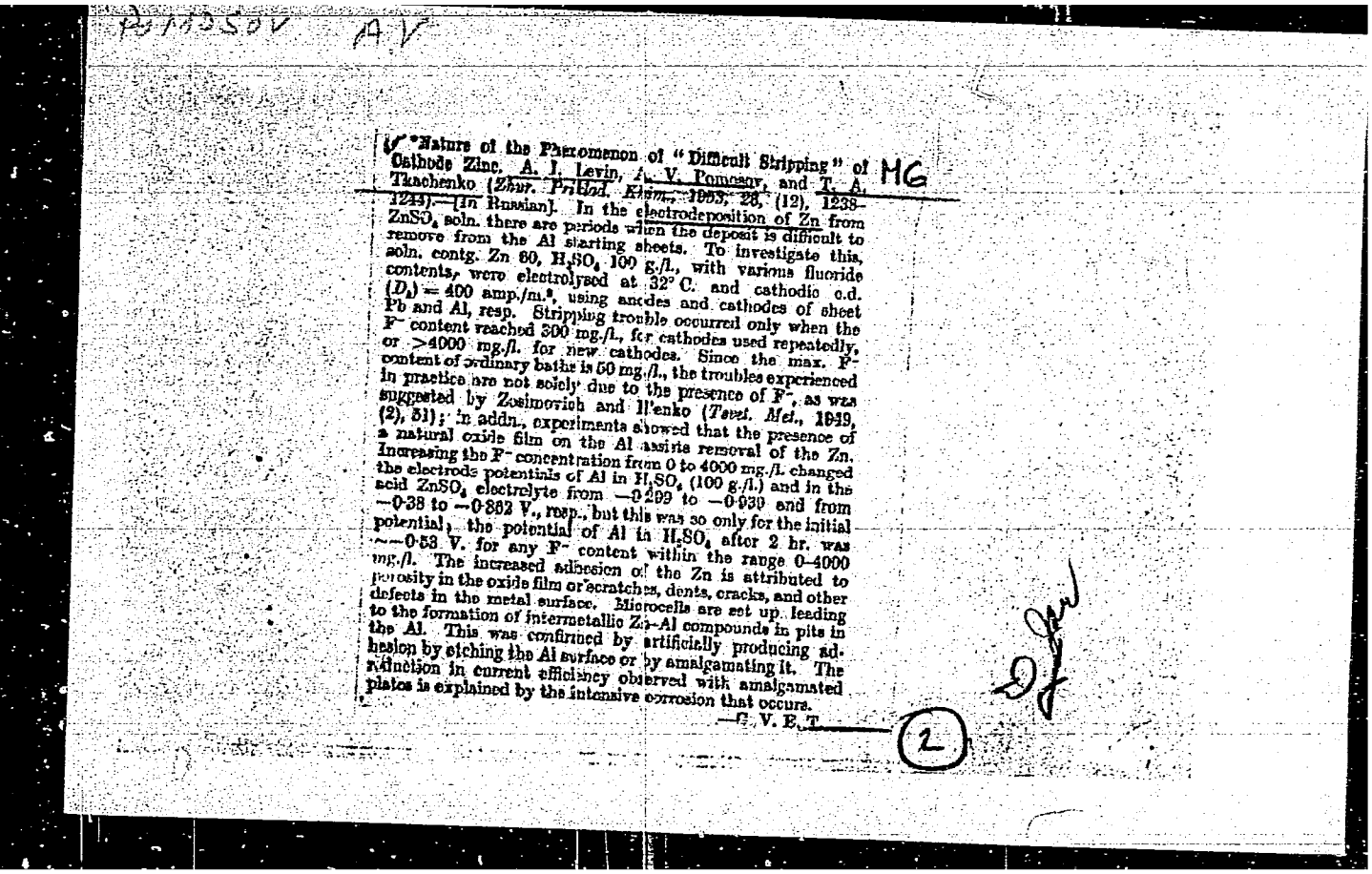

"Nature of the Phenomenon of "Difficult Stripping" of Cathode Zinc. A. I. Levin, A. V. Pomeasv, and T. A. Tkachenko (*Zhur. Prikad. Khim.*, 1955, 28, (12), 1238–1243).—[In Russian]. In the electrodeposition of Zn from $ZnSO_4$ soln. there are periods when the deposit is difficult to remove from the Al starting sheets. To investigate this, soln. contg. Zn 60, H_2SO_4 100 g./l., with various fluoride contents, were electrolysed at 32° C. and cathodic c.d. (D_k) = 400 amp./m.², using anodes and cathodes of sheet Pb and Al, resp. Stripping trouble occurred only when the F^- content reached 300 mg./l., for cathodes used repeatedly, or >4000 mg./l. for new cathodes. Since the max. F^- content of ordinary baths is 50 mg./l., the troubles experienced in practice are not solely due to the presence of F^-, as was suggested by Zosimovich and Il'enko (*Tsvet. Met.*, 1949, (2), 51); in addn., experiments showed that the presence of a natural oxide film on the Al assists removal of the Zn. Increasing the F^- concentration from 0 to 4000 mg./l. changed the electrode potentials of Al in H_2SO_4 (100 g./l.) and in the acid $ZnSO_4$ electrolyte from −0·299 to −0·939 and from −0·38 to −0·882 V., resp., but this was so only for the initial potential; the potential of Al in H_2SO_4 after 2 hr. was ~−0·53 V. for any F^- content within the range 0–4000 mg./l. The increased adhesion of the Zn is attributed to porosity in the oxide film or scratches, dents, cracks, and other defects in the metal surface. Microcells are set up leading to the formation of intermetallic Zn–Al compounds in pits in the Al. This was confirmed by artificially producing adhesion by etching the Al surface or by amalgamating it. The reduction in current efficiency observed with amalgamated plates is explained by the intensive corrosion that occurs.

—G. V. E. T.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

Corrosion of aluminum cooling coils in cells for electrodeposition of zinc. A. I. Levin, A. V. Pomosov, and T. N. Rogatkina. *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 26, 1245–51(1953).—The corrosion of Al cooling coils was investigated under several conditions which are found in cells for the electrodeposition of Zn. At 32° with a standard Zn electrolyte ($60Zn + 100H_2SO_4$) the presence of 10 mg./l. of Ni^{++}, Fe^{++}, Co^{++}, Bi^{+}, Sb^{++}, As^{++}, Pb^{++}, and Cu^{++} increased the corrosion rate of Al wire from 0.19 to 0.94 g./sq.m./hr.; and the anions NO_3^-, Cl^-, and F^- increased it from 0.22, through 1.55, to 2.65 g./sq.m./hr. At 45° the corrosion rate in H_2SO_4, from 100 to 140 g./l., remained const. at about 0.30 g./sq.m./hr. The presence of silicic acid did not affect the corrosion rate but did retard the corrosion effect of F^-; with 10 mg./l. F^- (in 100 g./l. H_2SO_4) the presence of 10 mg./l. silicic acid decreased the corrosion rate from 2.72 to 1.52 g./sq.m./hr.; with 100 mg./l. F^- the [illegible] decreased from 4.5[illegible] to about 0.20 in the presence of 50 mg./l. silicic acid and to 0.88 with 100 mg./l. The electrode potential of Al in H_2SO_4 and in the standard Zn electrolyte in the presence of 10–4000 mg./l. F^- attained a const. value after 60 min. at −0.550 and −0.785 v., resp. The protective film obtained by chem. means (in $CaO + CaSO_4$) was found frequently harmful; protective films obtained by anodic oxidation, with a c.d. of 2.4 amp./sq. dm., in 20% H_2SO_4, and for 5 min., were effective. Increasing the c.d. and the temp. of a 10% H_2SO_4 decreased the effectiveness. The effectiveness was further increased by treatment of the film in a soln. of $K_2Cr_2O_7$. It is concluded that Al cooling coils are suitable for Zn electrodeposition cells providing Cl^- and F^- are eliminated and the coil is protected by anodic oxidation. The corrosion rate with a film obtained under the best conditions was 0.001, 0.003, and 0.007 g./sq.m., in 30, 120, and 240 min. I. Bencowitz

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

PONOSOV, A.V., KRYNAKOVA, Ye.Ye.

Use of naphtha soap as anticorrosive for copper powder. Zhur. prikl.khim. 29 no.9:1435-1436 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Laboratoriya elektrokhimii Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk.
(Copper--Corrosion) (Soap)

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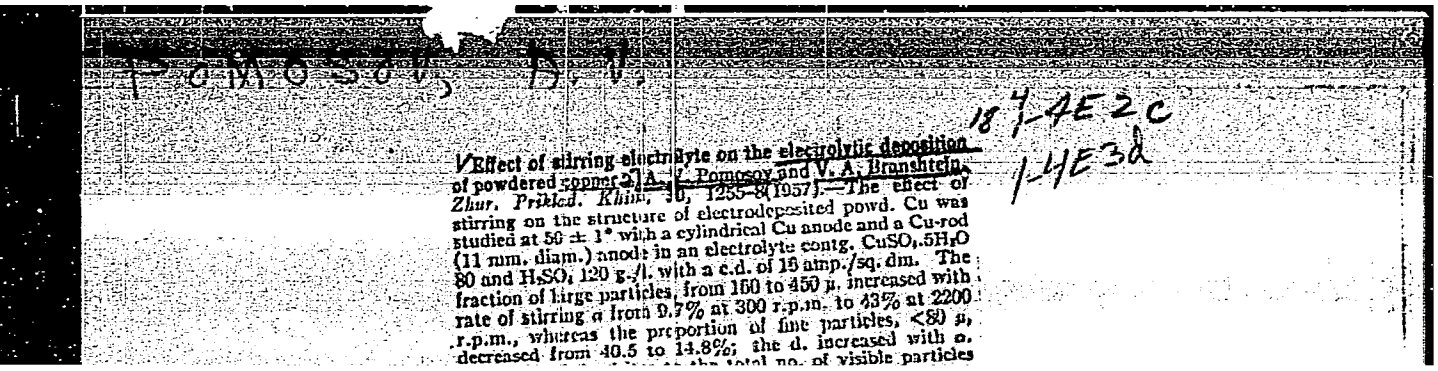

187-4E2c
1-4E3d

Effect of stirring electrolyte on the electrolytic deposition of powdered copper. A. I. Pomosov and V. A. Branshteĭn. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.*, 30, 1255–8(1957).—The effect of stirring on the structure of electrodeposited powd. Cu was studied at 50 ± 1° with a cylindrical Cu anode and a Cu-rod (11 mm. diam.) anode in an electrolyte contg. $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ 80 and H_2SO_4 120 g./l. with a c.d. of 15 amp./sq. dm. The fraction of large particles, from 160 to 450 μ, increased with rate of stirring n from 9.7% at 300 r.p.m. to 43% at 2200 r.p.m., whereas the proportion of fine particles, <80 μ, decreased from 40.5 to 14.8%; the d. increased with n. [illegible] the total no. of visible particles

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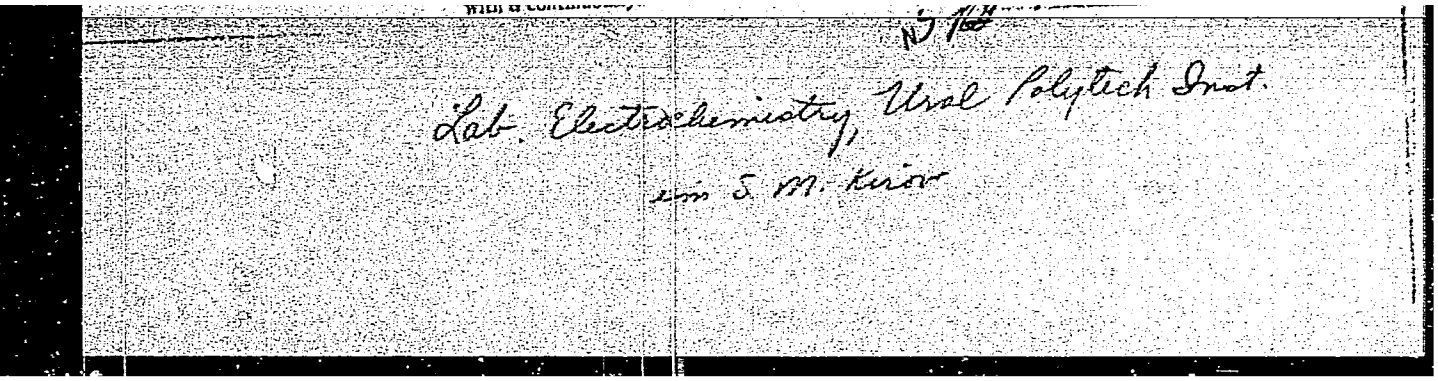

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.

137-58-5-9413

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 87 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pomosov, A.V.

TITLE: Increasing the Resistance of Dendritic Powdered Copper Particles to Disintegration (Povysheniye ustoychivosti dendritnykh chastits mednogo poroshka protiv izmel'cheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 69, pp 65-73

ABSTRACT: The effect of hydrophobic stabilizers on the stability of dendritic particles of electrolytic Cu powder to disintegration is investigated. It is established that waterproofing with sodium soaps results in dispersion of the particles, while potassium soaps on the other hand typically increase stability to disintegration. This is manifested with particular clarity when powders are stabilized by a solution of laundry soap and soda (1:1) or saponin. These conclusions are founded on the given granulometric composition, the sedimentation analysis, and the microscopic investigations. The difference in the effect of the various soaps on powder particles is related to the formation, in the case of liquid potassium soaps, of polymolecular stabilizing films, as is confirmed by measurements of the specific surface of the powder

Card 1/2

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Increasing the Resistance (cont.)

and the adsorption of the soap. Waterproofing, which thus increases the resistance of the powder to disintegration, affords preservation of a constant granulometric make-up and unit weight of dry, granular material in the treatment and transportation of the powder, and also improves resistance to corrosion.

R.A.

1. Copper powders--Disintegration 2. Sodium soaps--Properties 3. Potassium soaps--Properties 4. Soaps--Adsorption

Card 2/2

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137-58-4-7938

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 224 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pomosov, A.V., Krymakova, Ye.Ye.

TITLE: The Use of Naphtha Soap for the Protection of Powdered Copper Against Corrosion (Primeneniye mylonafta dlya zashchity poroshkoobraznoy medi protiv korrozii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 69, pp 74-77

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry. Ref. RzhMet, 1957, Nr 4, abstract 6457

1. Copper powders--Corrosion prevention--Bibliography
2. Naphtha soap--Applications

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

A. V. POMOSOV, A. I. LEVIN

"On Hydrometallurgical Treatment"

The Ural'skiy Politekhnicheskiy Institute

report submitted at a conference on new methods of lead production from concentrates, Gintsvetmet (State Inst. Non-Ferrous Metallurgy), Moscow 22-25 June 1958.

(for entire conf. see card for LIDOV, V. P.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; LEVIN, A.I.; KRYMAKOVA, Ye.Ye.

Electrodeposition of compact lead from chloride solutions. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.2:243-252 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Lead--Electrometallurgy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; KRYMAKOVA, Ye.Ye.; LEVIN, A.I.

Study of zinc corrosion in sulfate electrolytes when admixtures are present. Zhur. prikl. khim. v. 31 no.5:734-742 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Zinc--Corrosion) (Zinc sulfate)

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ACCESSION NR: AP5022147 UR/0364/65/001/009/1103/1106
541.13

AUTHOR: Pomosov, A. V.; Kotovskaya, N. L. 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Dispersity of chemically reduced powdered metals as a function of the potential of the reducing agent 44,55

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 9, 1965, 1103-1106

TOPIC TAGS: powder metal production, copper, silver, titanium compound, vanadium compound, chromium compound, iron compound, particle size

ABSTRACT: The magnitude of the redox potential of a system

$$Me_1^{z_1+} + z_1Me_2^{z_2+} \rightarrow Me_1 \text{ (powder)} + z_1Me_2^{(z_2+1)+}$$

used for the production of metal powders determines its reducing power and at the same time determines the rate of formation of powdered metal. With increase of the negative potential or lowering of the positive value of the potential of the system one would also expect an increase in the rate of the occurrence of crystal active centers which would in turn result in an increase of the dispersity of the powdered metal. The following redox systems were considered: Ti^{3+}/Ti^{4+} (E^o = 0.04 v), V^{2+}/V^{3+} (E^o = -0.25 v), Cr^{2+}/Cr^{4+} (E^o = -0.41 v) in the production of powdered

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copper and Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} (E° = +0.771 v), Cr^{2+}/Cr^{3+}, Ti^{3+}/Ti^{4+} in the production of powdered silver. The concentration of copper was always constant (0.114 N). Powdered copper was produced by mixing equal volumes of the above copper sulfate solution in the presence of H_2SO_4 (100 g/l) with the appropriate redox system. The rate of mixing and the temperature of the solutions was maintained constant for all experiments. The metal deposit was washed and stored in acetone for sedimentation analysis. In an acetone medium the small particles were not aggregating and the highly dispersed copper and silver deposits formed fine stable suspensions. The method for the calculation of the distribution curves of powders according to particle size was described by Tsyurupa (*Khimicheskaya promyshlennost'*, No. 3, 1961). The maximum on the distribution curve for copper where Cr^{2+} was used as a reductant corresponds to 0.322 μ, for the V^{2+}/V^{3+} system it is 0.408 μ and for the Ti^{3+}/Ti^{4+} system it is 0.5 μ. For the system with silver powder Cr^{2+} produces a maximum on the distribution curve at 0.336 μ. The mean calculated radius for silver powder reduced with Ti^{3+} is 0.5 μ and it is 1.16-1.39 when Fe^{2+} is used as a reductant. The sedimentation analysis data are in good agreement with microphotography at 1000 magnification. It is thus concluded that the dispersity of powder metals produced by chemical reduction is directly related to the potential of the system.

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L 01231-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022147

Orig. art. has:4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institute) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 19Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM, MM

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

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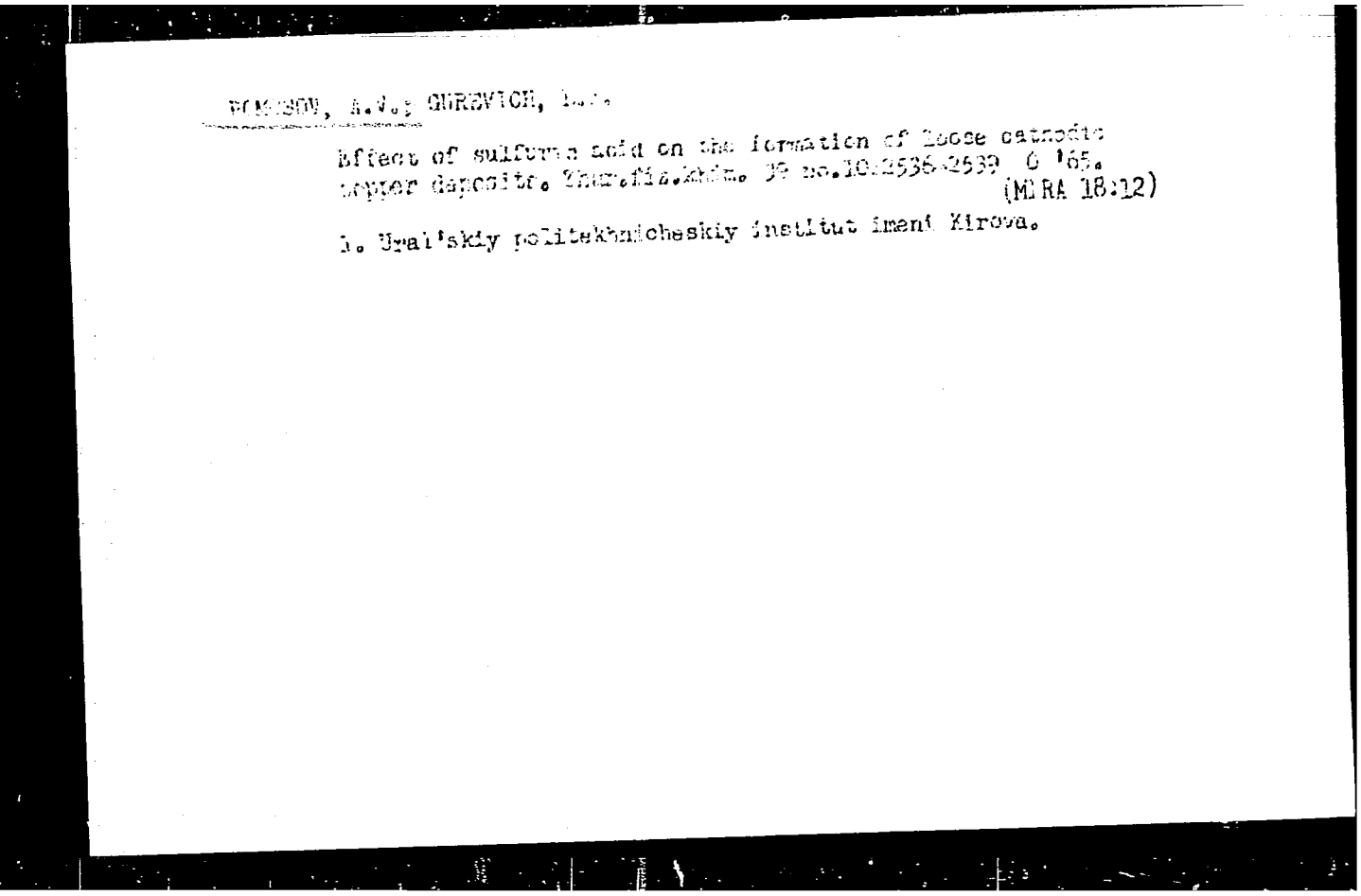

[redacted], A.V.; GUREVICH, L.A.

Effect of sulfuric acid on the formation of loose cathodic copper deposits. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.10:2536-2539 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V. KOTOVSKAYA, N.L.

Dispersity of chemically reduced powdered metals depending on the potential of the reducing agent. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.9:1103-1106 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

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L 45297-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6020955 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/006/0001/0005 27 B

AUTHOR: Pomosov, A. V.; Murashova, I. B.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of electrolysis conditions on the dispersiveness and bulk weight of nickel powders 27 16

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1966, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: electrolysis, nickel powder, nickel powder dispersiveness

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the effect of electrolysis conditions and electrolyte composition on the dispersiveness of nickel powders. Using the dependences obtained from research, it was found to be possible to regulate the dispersiveness and bulk weight of nickel powders by changing the conditions of electrolysis and the composition of the electrolyte. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Apr64/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card 1/1 Udc.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

L 45328-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6025931 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226.66/000/007/0001/0009

32
31
C

AUTHOR: Pomosov, A. V.; Yun', A. A.; Murashova, I. B.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Uralskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut)

27 15

TITLE: Study of the preparation of nickel powder by electrolysis

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1966, 1-9

TOPIC TAGS: electrolyte, nickel powder, electrolytic nickel

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the possibility of increasing the current yield and stability of the electrolyte for obtaining nickel powder. The sulfate-chloride electrolyte was found to lower the power expenditure of the process for obtaining electrolytic nickel powder and to reduce the cost. The optimum of the composition of the electrolyte and the conditions for optimum electrolysis are given for a current of 90-94% yield. It is suggested that these conditions for obtaining

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L 45328-66
ACC NR: AP6025931

nickel powder also be used in hydrometallurgy for electrolytic refining of nickel. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 tables. [Based on authors' abstract.] [KS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2 LC

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; PRISHVITSYNA, G.N.

Electric conductivity and viscosity of nickel-bearing electrolytes for the refining of copper. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7 no.6:45-50 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; KALUGIN, V.D.

Effect of the cathode material on the electrodeposition of powdered copper. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:1969-1973 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; KRYMAKOVA, Ye.Ye.

Effect of certain factors of electrolysis on current efficiency and fineness of copper powder. Porosh. met. 2 no.2:58-65 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Powder metallurgy) (Electrolysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; KRYMAKOVA, Ye.Ye.

Effect of conditions of electrolysis on current efficiency and strains in the bath during the preparation of powder-form silver. Porosh.met. 1 no.6:21-34 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Powder metallurgy)
(Silver—Electrometallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; LEVIN, A.I.

Present state and prospects for expanding the production of electrolytic copper powder. Porosh.met. 2 no.1:18-20 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Metal powders) (Copper--Electrometallurgy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; LEVIN, A.I.; KRYMAKOVA, Ye.Ye.

Electrolytic recovery of lead from its aqueous chloride solutions.
Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.96:50-62 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Lead plating)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, K.V.

Certain characteristics of the electrodeposition of powdered lead.
Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.96:63-69 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Lead plating) (Powder metallurgy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, A.V.; LEVIN, A.I.; KRYMAKOVA, Ye.Ye.

Effect of certain surface-active substances on the electrodeposition of compact lead from aqueous chloride solutions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 2 no.6:121-125 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.
(Lead--Electrometallurgy) (Surface active agents)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOZOV, A.V.

Improvement of switching circuit of the traction substation storage battery. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 3 no.8:32 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik tyagovoy podstantsii Kukharevo, Omskaya doroga.
(Electric railroads--Substations)

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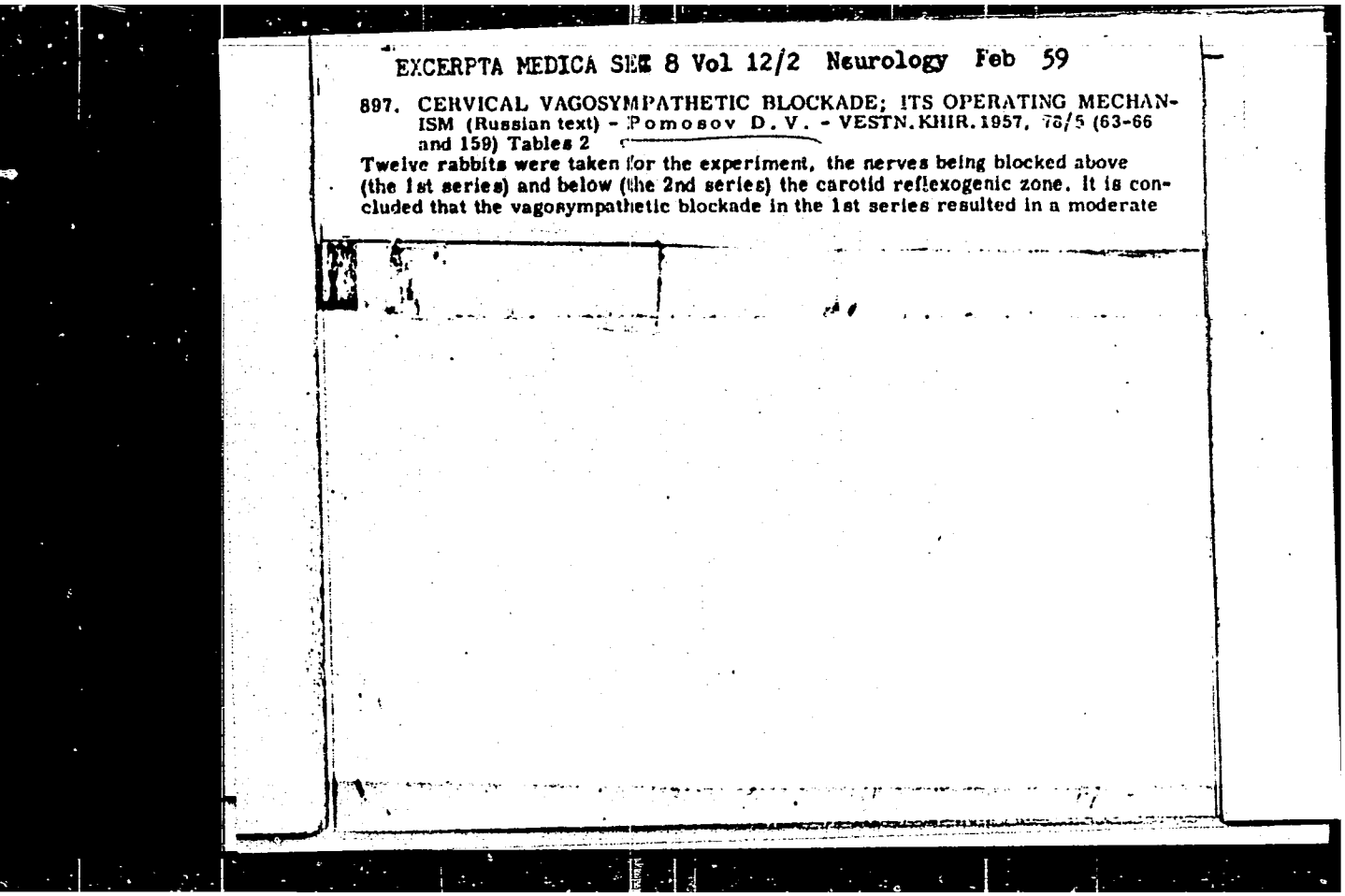

EXCERPTA MEDICA SEC 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

897. CERVICAL VAGOSYMPATHETIC BLOCKADE; ITS OPERATING MECHANISM (Russian text) - Pomosov D. V. - VESTN. KHIR. 1957, 78/5 (63-66 and 159) Tables 2

Twelve rabbits were taken for the experiment, the nerves being blocked above (the 1st series) and below (the 2nd series) the carotid reflexogenic zone. It is concluded that the vagosympathetic blockade in the 1st series resulted in a moderate

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, D. V. And others

"The Effectiveness of Neuroplegics and Hypothermia in the Prophylaxis and Treatment of Traumatic Shock in Irradiated Animals."

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 12, December 1961, pp 68-73

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, D.V., dotsent, (Leningrad); TIMOFEYEV, N.S., dotsent (Leningrad)

Symposium on the topic "Jejunogastroplasty in gasterectomy and resection of the stomach". Kaz.med.zhur. no.3:117-118 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(STOMACH--SURGERY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, D.V., kand.med.nauk; KOROSTOVTSEV, S.B., kand.med.nauk

Motor function of a segment of the large intestine used for stomach replacement. Kaz.med. zhur. no.3:21-23 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. V.I.Popov) i terapii dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey no.1.(nachal'nik prof. P.I. Shilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

(ALIMENTARY CANAL—SURGERY) (SURGERY,PLASTIC)
(GASTROINTESTINAL MOTILITY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, D.V., kand.med.nauk

Technic for the surgical substitution of the stomach by a large intestine graft. Kaz. med. zhur. no.2:47-51 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. V.I. Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(INTESTINES--TRANSPLANTATION) (STOMACH--SURGERY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, D.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad, nab.Moyki, d.97, kv.14)

Mechanism of action of a cervical vagosympathetic block [with summary in English, p.159]. Vest.khir. 78 no.5:63-66 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (nach. - prof. V.I.Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova.
(NERVES, VAGUS
block, mechanism of action in cats)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, D.V.; SLASTIKHIN, M.A.; YERYUKHIN, I.A. (Leningrad)

Two cases of anaphylactic shock following the administration of bicillin. Klin.med. no.1:144-145 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii (nach. - prof. V.I. Popov) imeni S.M. Kirova.
(ANAPHYLAXIS) (BICILLIN)

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POMOSOV, D.V., kand.med.nauk

Removal of anal atresia in a 32-year-old woman. Vest.khir. no.1: 144-145 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (nach. - prof. V.I. Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova.
(ANUS--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

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KOKHAN, Ye.P.; POMOSOV, D.V., kand.med.nauk

Extragenital endometriosis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:68-69 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. V.I. Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

(ENDOMETRIOSIS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

D'YACHENKO, P.K.; KATAYEVA, G.A.; POMOSOV, D.V.; RYAZHKIN, G.A.; STENGANTSEV, V.I.; FOY, L.K.; CHUDAKOV, V.G.; YANCHUK, N.M.

Effectiveness of neuroplegic substances and hypothermia in the prevention and treatment of traumatic shock in irradiated animals. Voen.-med. zhur. no.7:86 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS) (HYPOTHERMIA)
(SHOCK) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342110001-8

POMOSOV, D.V.

Problem of isolated lesion of the esophagus with tuberculosis. Klin. med. 38 no. 4:130-132 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ESOPHAGUS—TUBERCULOSIS)

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